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MONTANA LABOR MARKETJUN 20 1958

Monthly Review of PLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner

Chadwick H. Smith, Chairman

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Paul R. McClure, Commissioner

Mitchell Building - P. O. Box 1728 - Helena, Montana

FL.-183.

MAY, 1958

Shows Moderate Increase

Number of Montana wage earners employed in industry and commerce rose 5,700 from March to April for a total of 157,400. This is still 5,600 below the employment figure for April, 1957, and 3,300 below that of April, 1956. April was the ninth successive month showing less employment than in the same month of the preceding year. Prior to last June each of 29 months beginning with January of 1955 had shown a plus employment margin over the year be-

Seasonal Pattern Prevails

The gain over March employment is attributable to seasonal influences, occurring in construction, retail trade, service indus-tries, lumber and logging, and government, on a fairly consistent annual pattern. The same seasonal influences normally build up employment totals through spring and summer months to August and September, when the reverse trend sets in. The only decline from March among major industrial groups was shown in mining, where a minor drop of 100 in payroll is recorded.

Contractors Add 2,600 to Payrolls

Contractors on construction jobs throughout the state employed 10,700, or 2,600 more workers in April than in March, reaching the same level as a year ago. The high point last summer in construction was 15,-500 in September, nearly 5,000 above the present level. Low point of the past winter was 7,800 in February.

Metal Production at Low Level

The most pronounced decline from a year ago continues to be shown in metal mining and processing divisions, where employment in April was 4,400 below that of the pre-ceding April; 3,700 of the loss was in metal mining and 700 in metal processing. A minor fluctuation of 100 downward from March is shown. April mining employment in metals is pegged at 4,900, against 8,600 a year ago; metal processing at 4,400, was 5,-100 in April, 1957. Decreased mining pro-duction is ascribed to depressed market conditions of world-wide nature, and has prevailed since last midsummer.

Timber Industry Slightly Improved

Employment in lumber and logging, another industry beset by faltering markets, was at 6,000 in April, up 300 from March but 200 below a year ago. High point last season in the timber division was in August with 8,500. Two years ago the peak was at 8,900 in August.

Less Traffic on Rails

Interstate railroads show 10,100 wage earners this April, 11,500 a year ago, and 9,900 in March. The 1,400 decrease from a year ago is attributable in part to de-creased traffic from mining and lumbering activities.

April Employment Total SURPLUS LABOR IN MONTANA CONTINUES AT POST-WAR RECORD LEVELS IN APRIL

Unemployment continued at post-war record levels through April in Montana, count

Unemployment continued at post-war record levels through April in Montana, count of active jobseekers at employment services the last of the month reveals. A total of 19,579 work-applicants is reported, 7,500 more than at the same time a year ago and about 11,000 more than the ten year average for April. Seasonal resumption of work had called some thousands of workers back to jobs, but reduced the work-applicant count by only 3,800 from its March figure of 23,394.

Only Slightly Above National Average

Montana's employment situation closely parallels the national average. Department of labor estimates unemployment at about eight percent, the country over, and places Montana at 9.4 percent. Three months ago Montana was at 14.8 percent and was highest in the nation. Now Michigan is given the top unemployment spot, with 15.4 percent. Maine, Kentucky, West Virginia range around 14 percent, while New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Arkansas and Tennessee are all above 10 percent and California is shown at 8 percent unemployed. shown at 8 percent unemployed.

	Wor	k-Applican	t Count i	n Review			
1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
January 21,533	14,792	12,676	12,887	12,270	10,616	10,370	11,685
March 23,394	14,930	12,663	11,979	11,075	9,323	9,392	10,844
April 19,579	12,066	7,974	9,227	8,945	6,043	5,705	7,048
May 15,500*	9,032	5,105	5,565	6,191	4,324	3,276	4,312
July	6,419	3,807	4,628	4,283	3,249	2,191	3,260
September	6,328	2,889	2,781	3,782	2,288	1,388	2,304
November	12,564	6,453	6,968	5,617	5,048	4,135	4,341
*Estimated							

Metal Mining Is Core of Problem
At the core of Montana's employment problems this spring is metal mining, in which industry falling markets last year produced a receding employment to the extent of around 5,000, a situation which still continues into the current season. mining crews were cut almost in half, processing crews were reduced less drastically in numbers, but are on a shorter work-week. Until price levels furnish at least a breakeven chance the slowdown in metal production will continue and the Montana labor market will likely be over-supplied.

Affects Other Industries

Curtailment of employment in mining sets up a chain reaction which affects employment in many other lines of industry. Trade and transportation are the principal targets, and Montana experience is that these two important industries, employment-wise, are employing fewer workers, and are curtailing plans for expanding into wider fields or new ventures.

Lumber Nearly Up to Normal

Lumber and logging is facing a market not unlike that facing the metals industry, though some improvement is hinted in recent reports on lumber prices and demand. At any rate the timber industry is mainrationing an almost normal level of employment and is in position to expand in response to any substantial market upturn. Seasonal resumption of timber operations is a part of the normal employment upsurge in April and May, and apparently is close to normal schedule.

New Construction Projects Lacking Construction industry is looked to as the factor which can dip deepest into present pools of unemployed workers and provide them with jobs. Present building and development projects are mostly the continua-

tion of last year's program. Lack of new projects of employment magnitude is pointed out as the new season gets under way. Employment increases are in sight at Noxon, Sidney, Glasgow, Great Falls, Helena and Yellowstone Park, on projects carried over from 1957. Building operations at most Montana cities are furnishing employment after the winter shutdowns. Government installations in a number of localities will provide construction jobs.

Will Build Montana Economy Persistently in the picture of possible employment sources, to build Montana economy back to its just level, are such items as a dam in the Big Horn, one in the Kootenai, a similar Beaverhead project, the Paradise dam or an alternate location; and new processing industries to refine some or all of Montana's raw production.

Quadruple Road Building Crews

Highway construction is high on the list of possible employment recovery measures. April reports indicate highway contractors in April quadrupled their employment, from 228 in March to 986 in April, operating on contracts covering 355 miles of highway and 16 bridges at contract price of \$5.5 million. This is the highest April level recorded for this type of employment.
Other Increases in Prospect

Further increases in highway construction are in prospect, with new contracts to be awarded month by month. Also there are contracts now in force but not at work covering 142 miles of new highway and bridges at a contract price of \$900,000. Only a few minor projects were completed in the highway system in April, but several of the larger bridge jobs are nearly finished. Maintenance crews in April employed 674, against 718 a year ago.

Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary May 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Stevensville—(390 jobseekers, 113 new; 262 men, 128 women. Employment totals at the smelter remained about the same through April, some transfers to other departments taking up layoffs of carpenters and phosphate workers. Coming vacations will help to furnish temporary jobs to the reserve list. Retail establishments remained on a low employment level. Farm field work and some construction has begun, but demand is light.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(2,285 jobseekers, 584 new: 1,645 men, 640 women). Heavy supply of skilled workers awaiting work opportunity. Construction hiring is slow, and new projects scarce. Increased building of commercial structures and residences to start in June. Small crews engaged in overpass work. Retail trade, service establishments, and the petroleum industry stepped up their hiring rate during late April. Spring planting is at full pace, a week or two earlier than normal.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(867 jobseekers, 213 new; 598 men, 269 women). Street paving slowed by wet weather; water reservoir construction crew at full strength; college office building is at finishing stage; extensive store remodeling will be completed by July. A fourteen-mile road improvement project just getting under way; gravel operations expanding on another project. Logging and pulpwood crews are awaiting better weather, a principal sawmill closed for lack of logs. Farm hiring is at spring peak, farm hands and couples scarce.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(2,330 jobseckers, 386 new; 1,814 men, 516 women). April unemployment was triple that of a year ago. Outlook is still clouded by low market demands for copper, zinc, and lead. Trade employment reflects effect of the mining lag, with an absence of the usual spring buildup. Construction prospects are dim for the season, aside from the new county hospital, ground for which has been broken

CUT BANK—(539 jobseekers, 76 new; 413 men, 126 women). Some employment improvement is in sight, with ground broken for new gymnasium at Browning, road job to start early in May and housing project for radar personnel slated for mid-May. Oil field outlook not too promising, with little drilling under way. Agricultural demand rose in April getting spring field work off to an early start.

DILLON—(256 jobseekers, 90 new; 171 men, 85 women). Contractors on a big interstate road job beyond Lima have started operations, with sufficient crew until summer. Hiring in retail stores followed the

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

Employment—	April 1958	March 1958	April 1957	Apr. Avg. 1950-1957
Industrial Employment	157,400	151,700	163,000	151,600
New Job Applications Job Applicants, End of Month	3,862 19,579	3,328 23,394	3,764 12,066	3,027 8,555
Job Applicants, End of Month	17,377	23,334	12,000	-,
Insured Unemployment—	May 2 1958	Apr. 4 1958	May 3 1957	Avg. 1st May Wk. 1950-1957
New and Renewal Claims	784	898	408	686
Unemployed Weeks Filed	10,965	16,113	7,020	4,389
Total Unemployment Claims	11,749	17,031	7,428	4,702

usual spring seasonal upswing. Surfacing of four miles of Dillon streets will start in May; private connections with water system being improved in advance of street work. Work at potato cellars has occupied crews of 10 to 20 in April.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(559 jobseekers, 165 new; 449 men, 110 women). Resumption of work at airbase later than year ago, waiting more favorable weather. About 130 at work, 150 at same time last year and 300 two years ago. Contracts let in April for 67 additional housing units. Fort Peck additional power plant cmploys 75, building a grade school has crew of 25, and 10 on an army reserve building. Farm demand active in April, some jobs filled by construction applicants. Supply now adequate, transient flow increasing.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(209 jobseekers, 119 new; 171 men, 38 women). April rise in hiring fell short of customary spring resumption of seasonal work; improvement expected in May. Construction projects are slowly getting under way. Several oil drilling operations shut down, temporarily. Farm hand demand increased in April, but many farmers are striving to accomplish their spring work without hiring.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(2,168 jobseekers, 422 new; 1,531 men, 637 women). Labor supply is triple that of year ago. No new hiring at the smelters though the reserve supply is about all called back with vacation period under way. Construction work is slower getting started than usual, though contracts for about \$4,000,000 of building are let; includes junior high, administration building, water storage tank, underpass, clinic, super market, and motel. Farm hiring absorbed most experienced workers.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(510 jobscekers, 67 new; 407 men, 103 women). Surplus of lumber and logger workers, also most construction skills. Two sawmills are at half-capacity, one shut down, due to weak lumber market. Some improvement looked for in May. Road contracts few in the area. Re-opening of fluorspar mine expected in

early May. Withdrawal of several berry producers from activity reduced demand for workers in that category, other farm labor demand also slack.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(426 jobseckers, 78 new; 284 men, 142 women). Fewer transients are coming into the area than in previous years, but the labor supply is ample. Railroad track crews in less demand, about 120 this year, 300 a year ago. Construction hiring is expected to increase in May, with more settled weather. More farm work is being handled by families and exchange, reducing calls for farm hands.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(1,098 jobseekers, 204 new; 884 men, 214 women). Double the labor supply of previous April, heavy flow of transients and move-in of applicants. Most construction projects got under way in April, city street work, road projects, new bank building, and road projects. The valley irrigation project expanded its crews, with good progress reported. Loggers and lumber workers back at work at Lincoln, those at White Sulphur will resume shortly. Farm demand was up sharply in April.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(3,300 jobseekers, 288 new; 2,653 men, 647 women). Registration of school graduates for work has begun. Construction slow through April, more activity anticipated for May, labor supply abundant. No big hiring projects are scheduled. Logging is resuming with drying of the mountain roads and relaxing of load restrictions. Sawmills are getting back into relatively full production as logs become available.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(212 jobseekers, 59 new; 140 men, 72 women). Demand for farm hands rose in April, shortages may be expected in May and June. Seasonal recovery in industrial lines of employment has been slow, mostly re-calls, relatively few new hires. Construction waiting for more settled weather.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(445 jobseekers, 85 new; 322 men, 123 women). Railroad turnover is light. Extra gangs not yet called, but may be in the field in a few

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	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153,6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150,7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.3	149.7	153.1	158.0	158.5	160.6	160,3	159.6	157.6	156.4	154.2

NINE VEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS RY MONTHS (in Thousands)

155.0 146.7 145.5 147.2 151.1 155.7 161,6 164.1 165.4 154.8 153.9 158.2 155.7 153.4 165.9 173.6 162.4 167.9 158.4 168.2 175.7 170.4 177.5 169.8 176.9 159.8 166.7 146.8 166,8 175,0 1955 148.4 147.4 160.3 160.7 167.0 154.3 159.0 154.2 1956 152.1165.2 1957 157.8 158.6 163.0 168.6 174.8 176.9 176.8 175.2 170.0 165.4 167.3 1958 154.6 151.4 151.7 157.4

Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary May 1

(Continued from Page Two)

weeks. Construction resumed on two bridges at Gardiner, two near Livingston, is starting in the Yellowstone Park, and a highway job east of Livingston will start in May or June. Agricultural demand growing, both for livestock care and field work. Lumber and logging slightly unsteady, affected by weather and roads, and the price schedule. Service workers in the park being called back to their posts.

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Forsyth, Jordan, Terry—(299 jobseekers, 147 new; 230 men, 69 women). Many skilled applicants leaving for work in other areas, a normal migration. At the same time in-migrants fill many of the farm jobs, home applicants preferring employment in industrial lines. Radar project construction to start soon.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior—(1,814 jobseekers, 321 new; 1,364 men, 450 women). Employment at pulp plant stable at about 80, few replacements. Construction slow in developing after winter full, two bridges are main jobs, along with highways and streets; building program at low ebb. New shopping center completed, employs about 60. Lumbering is in course of seasonal upswing; a mill at Seeley Lake burned, is to be rebuilt at once. Price and demand slightly better than year ago.

POLSON—(497 jobseekers, 78 new; 419 men, 78 women). Plywood mill has resumed operations after intermittent winter work. Bids to be received May 15 on new hospital. Several homes under construction, road jobs getting started. A new planing mill is to be built this summer. Prospects for a cherry crop appear bright.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad—(473 jobseekers, 135 new; 366 men, 107 women). Weather delayed starting of construction hiring, some new demand by mid-May, but no large jobs in view. Hospital wing is nearing completion, some housing expected to develop. Farm hiring improved in April but livestock labor demands not up to normal.

SIDNEY, (121 jobseekers, 60 new; 76 men, 45 women). Hiring increase in April, but not to 1957 levels. Three homes are under way, eleven a year ago. Road jobs are slow in opening up. Construction at power plant is steady, but little turnover; carpenter demand was filled in April. A coal measure near Savage is being developed to furnish fuel for the plant when finished; 18 employed. Farm labor demand slow, soil bank has reduced active acreage.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(487 jobseekers, 76 new; 419 men, 68 women). About 600 on Noxon Dam contracts; flow of in-migrant applicants more than ample; high water through June will defer employment on some phases. One sawmill and several logging outfits re-opened in April, with revision of load restrictions.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(294 jobseekers, 96 new; 212 men, 82 women). Seasonal hiring through April by construction contractors, oil outfits, and farmers. Highway jobs through Wolf Point and east of Scobey fully staffed; building of a school, store, service station and post office in progress. Oil exploration moderate in extent. Farm labor demand exhausted supply in April.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Burcau of Labor Statistics)

NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES		EM	PLOYME	Not Change			
Durable goods	INDUSTRY	Apr. 1958 (2)	Mar. 1958 (3)	Apr. 1957	to	to	
Durable goods	NONACDICIII TUDAL INDUSTRIES	157 400	151 700	162 000	5 700	E 600	
Durable goods		l í		1			
Lumber and timber products		18,500	18,100	19,700	400	-1,200	
Primary metals	Durable goods	11,700	11,300	12,600	400	- 900	
Nondurable goods	Primary metals		4,400	5,100	00	— 700	
Food and kindred products	Other (4)	1,300	1,200	1,300	100	00	
Printing and publishing	Nondurable goods	6,800	6,800	7,100	00	— 300	
Petroleum refining	Food and kindred products						
Mining 8,300 8,400 12,300 — 100 — 4,000 Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic 800 800 800 00 00 37,00 Contract Construction 10,700 8,000 2,600 2,900 00 300 Contractors, building construction 4,100 2,900 4,100 1,200 00 Contractors, other than building 3,500 2,600 3,100 900 400 Contractors, special trade 19,500 19,200 21,000 300 —1,500 Interstate railroads 10,100 9,900 11,500 200 —1,400 Transportation and utilities 19,500 19,200 21,000 300 —1,500 Interstate railroads 3,800 3,800 3,800 3,800 3,800 3,800 3,800 3,00 —1,400 Transportation except railroads 3,800 3,800 3,800 3,800 0 —1,400 Transportation except railroads 3,800 3,800 3,800	Petroleum refining	1,200	1,200	1,300	00	— 100	
Metal mining	Other (5)	1,000	1,100	1,000	100	00	
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic.					<u> </u>	- 4,000 -3,700	
Contract Construction	Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	800	800	800	00	00	
Contractors, building construction	Petroleum-natural gas production	2,600	2,600	2,900	00	- 300	
Contractors, other than building. 3,500 2,600 3,100 500 400							
Transportation and utilities	Contractors, other than building	3,500	2,600	3,100	900	400	
Interstate railroads							
Transportation except railroads. 3,800 3,800 3,800 00 00 Utilities including communication. 5,600 5,500 5,700 100 — 100 Trade. 40,200 39,100 40,800 1,100 — 600 Wholesale trade. 31,000 30,100 31,300 900 — 300 Retail trade. 31,000 30,100 31,300 900 — 300 Food stores. 4,600 4,400 4,800 200 — 400 Eating and drinking establishments. 8,400 7,900 8,100 500 300 Automotive and filling stations. 6,300 6,200 6,100 100 200 Finance, insurance and real estate. 5,900 5,800 5,900 0 — 200 Finance, insurance and real estate. 5,900 5,800 5,900 100 — 200 Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc. 2,900 2,700 2,800 200 100 Other (6) 16,700 16,300 16,300						—1,500 —1,400	
Trade 40,200 39,100 40,800 1,100 — 600 Wholesale trade 9,200 9,000 9,500 200 — 300 Retail trade 31,000 30,100 31,300 900 — 300 Food stores 5,400 5,200 5,800 200 — 400 Eating and drinking establishments 8,400 7,900 8,100 500 300 Automotive and filling stations 6,300 6,200 6,100 100 200 Retail trade not elsewhere classified 6,300 6,300 6,500 0 — 200 Finance, insurance and real estate 5,900 5,800 5,900 100 — 200 Fervices and miscellaneous 22,100 21,400 21,500 700 600 Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc. 2,900 2,700 2,800 200 100 Personal services 2,500 2,400 2,400 100 100 Other (6) 16,700 16,300 16,300 400 <		3,800	3,800	3,800	00	00	
Wholesale trade 9,000 9,000 9,500 200 — 300 Retail trade 31,000 30,100 31,300 900 — 300 General merchandise and apparel 5,400 5,200 5,800 200 — 400 Food stores 4,600 4,400 4,800 200 — 200 Eating and drinking establishments 8,400 7,900 8,100 500 300 Automotive and filling stations 6,300 6,300 6,500 6,500 00 — 200 Finance, insurance and real estate 5,900 5,800 5,900 100 — 200 Services and miscellaneous 22,100 21,400 21,500 700 600 Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc 2,900 2,700 2,800 200 100 Personal services 2,500 2,400 2,400 100 100 Other (6) 16,700 16,300 16,300 400 400 Government 32,200 31,600 31,100 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>							
Services and miscellaneous Contract construction Contract construction						 300	
Food stores						— 300	
Automotive and filling stations	Food stores	4,600	4,400	4,800	200	— 200	
Retail trade not elsewhere classified 6,300 6,500 00 200 200	Eating and drinking establishments Automotive and filling stations						
Services and miscellaneous 22,100 21,400 21,500 700 600 Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc 2,900 2,700 2,800 200 100 Personal services 2,500 2,400 16,300 16,300 400 400 Government 32,200 31,600 31,100 600 1,100 Federal 7,200 7,000 7,700 200 500 State and local 25,000 24,600 23,400 400 1,600 Great Falls Area (Cascade County) 19,400 18,700 2,3400 400 1,600 Great Falls Area (Cascade County) 19,400 18,700 19,800 700 400 Contract construction 1,600 1,200 1,600 400 00 Transportation and utilities 2,100 2,100 2,400 00 300 Trade, wholesale and retail 6,400 6,400 6,300 00 300 Services and miscellaneous (7) 4,200 4,000 4,000 200 200							
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	Finance, insurance and real estate	5,900	5,800	5,900	100	00	
Personal services. 2,500 2,400 2,400 100 100 Other (6) 16,700 16,300 16,300 400 400 Government 32,200 31,600 31,100 600 1,100 Federal 7,200 7,000 7,700 200 500 State and local 25,000 24,600 23,400 400 1,600 Great Falls Area (Cascade County) 19,400 18,700 19,800 700 400 Manufacturing 2,600 2,600 3,000 00 400 00 Contract construction 1,600 1,200 1,600 400 00 Transportation and utilities 2,100 2,400 00 300 Trade, wholesale and retail 6,400 6,400 6,300 00 100 Services and miscellaneous (7) 4,200 4,000 4,000 200 200		22,100	21,400	21,500	700		
Other (6) 16,700 16,300 16,300 400 400 Government 32,200 31,600 31,100 600 1,100 Federal 7,200 7,000 7,700 200 500 State and local 25,000 24,600 23,400 400 1,600 Great Falls Area (Cascade County) 19,400 18,700 19,800 700 400 Manufacturing 2,600 2,600 3,000 00 400 00 Contract construction 1,600 1,200 1,600 400 00 Transportation and utilities 2,100 2,400 2,400 00 300 Trade, wholesale and retail 6,400 6,400 6,300 00 100 Services and miscellaneous (7) 4,200 4,000 4,000 200 200		2,500	2,700	2,800			
State and local	Other (6)	16,700			400	400	
State and local		32,200	31,600	31,100	600		
Manufacturing 2,600 3,000 00 400 Contract construction 1,600 1,200 1,600 400 00 Transportation and utilities 2,100 2,100 2,400 00 -300 Trade, wholesale and retail. 6,400 6,400 6,300 00 100 Services and miscellaneous (7) 4,200 4,000 4,000 200 200		25,000	24,600	23,400	400		
Contract construction 1,600 1,200 1,600 400 00 Transportation and utilities 2,100 2,100 2,400 00 300 Trade, wholesale and retail 6,400 6,400 6,300 00 100 Services and miscellaneous (7) 4,200 4,000 4,000 200 200							
Transportation and utilities 2,100 2,100 2,400 00 — 300 Trade, wholesale and retail 6,400 6,400 6,300 00 100 Services and miscellaneous (7) 4,200 4,000 200 200	Manufacturing						
Services and miscellaneous (7)	Transportation and utilities	2,100	2,100	2,400	00	— 300	
Government	Services and miscellaneous (7)	4,200	4,000	4,000	200	200	
	Government	2,500	2,400	2,500	100	00	

- (1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
- (2) Preliminary estimates based on return from samples of 629 selected Montana establishments.
- (3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 985 such establishments.(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay
- (5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
- (6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
- (7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN APRIL, 1958 AND APRIL, 1957

Employment	New	Job A	Applica	nts	Job	seeker	s in F	ile			Jol	b Place	ments				U. I. 0	
Service	Apr.	1958	Apr.	1957	Apr.	1958	Apr.	1957		Apr.	1958			Apr.	1957		Wk	. 5-2
Office	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1958	1957
Anaconda Billings Bozeman Butte Cut Bank Dillon Glasgow	113 584 213 386 76 90 165	33 207 56 113 33 39 52	41 445 154 432 72 38 88	12 147 47 188 36 16 29	390 2,285 867 2,330 539 256 559	785 277 792 231	169 1,830 511 765 250 204 365	40 590 145 192 105 71 112	3 429 134 54 38 29 69	10 311 84 22 76 116 150	13 740 218 76 114 145 219	51 20 63 76	48 423 124 110 35 26 147	8 292 69 23 61 131 100	56 715 193 133 96 157 247	18 277 54 43 46 100 96	1,358 299 1,338 273	114 978 180 443 144 98 187
Glendive Great Falls Hamilton Havre Helena	119 422 67 78 204	39 133 23 11 68	97 587 79 85 317	32 142 16 25 120	209 2,168 510 426 1,098	80 725 153 150 365	123 741 503 215 563	35 201 136 82 242 879	74 247 29 148 139 160	67 257 44 145 64 13	141 504 73 293 203 173	158 75	144 401 69 288 122 139	86 291 100 161 55	230 692 169 449 177 158	113 290 47 222 70 48	116 1,338 302 342 508 1,952	54 519 274 135 330 1,551
Kalispell Lewistown Livingston Miles City Missoula Polson	288 59 85 147 321 78	61 13 35 44 84 27	326 60 53 119 355 68	24 25 36	3,300 212 445 299 1,814 497	61 139 87	207 302 229 1,343	66 94 83 503 142	24 32 75 135 93	101 34 86	125 66 161 170 141	62 26 79 76 55	112 110 110 47	48 14 123 104 24	94 48 235 214 71	31 20 69 66 27	176 328 229 1,189 434	126 201 186 962 392
Shelby	135 60 76 96	51 21 23	148 54 67 79	58 12 12	473 121 487 294	33 170	173 351	51 42 105 67	53 45 50 35	166 122 4 77	219 167 54 112	90 76 21	67 62 69 47	187 126 — 86	254 188 69 133	79 27 27	107 347	65 97 269 123
TOTALS	3,862	1,182	3,764	1,240	19,579	6,687	12,066	3,983	2,095	2,032	4,127	1,714	2,670	2,108	4,778	1,817	11,749	7,428

^{*}Includes 358 claims of Federal Employees UC Program, 280 same a year ago.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics) (Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

	Average	Weekly I	Earnings	Averag	e Weekly	Hours	Average Hourly Earnings			
INDUSTRY	Apr. (1) 1958	Mar. (2) 1958	Apr. 1957	Apr. (1) 1958	Mar. (2) 1958	Apr. 1957	Apr. (1) 1958	Mar. (2) 1958	Apr. 1957	
All Manufacturing	\$86.67	\$86.17	\$88.87	38.3	38.3	40.3	\$2.26	\$2.25	\$2.21	
Durable goodsPrimary metals	83.12 90.06	81.93 90.26	89.29 94.35	38.3 39.5	37.9 39.5	41.1 41.6	2.17 2.28	2.16 2.28	2.17 2.27	
Nondurable goodsFood and kindred products	93.79 77.65	94.52 80.14	88.09 70.33	38.4 38.7	39.2 40.7	38.6 38.4	2.44 2.01	2.41 1.97	2.29 1.83	
All Mining	98.86	99.09	96.18	39.6	39.6	38.8	2.50	2.50	2.48	
Metal mining	92.58	92.38	94.49	38.9	38.9	38.3	2.38	2.38	2.47	
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	95.38	93.69	87.42		ĺ				} 	
Transportation (except railroads)	116.69 84.47	116.97 81.76	107.98 77.53	39.8	39.3	39.3	2.12	2.08	1.97	

⁽¹⁾ Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION OF MONTANA

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